

Modeling the Benchmark Active Control Technology Wind-Tunnel Model for Application to Flutter Suppression

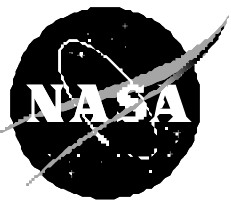
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*Langley Research Center
Dynamics and Control Branch*

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Outline

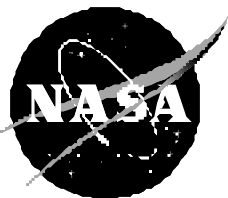
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 - Frequency Response
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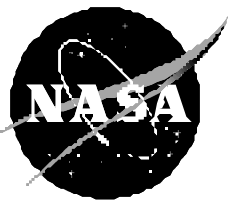
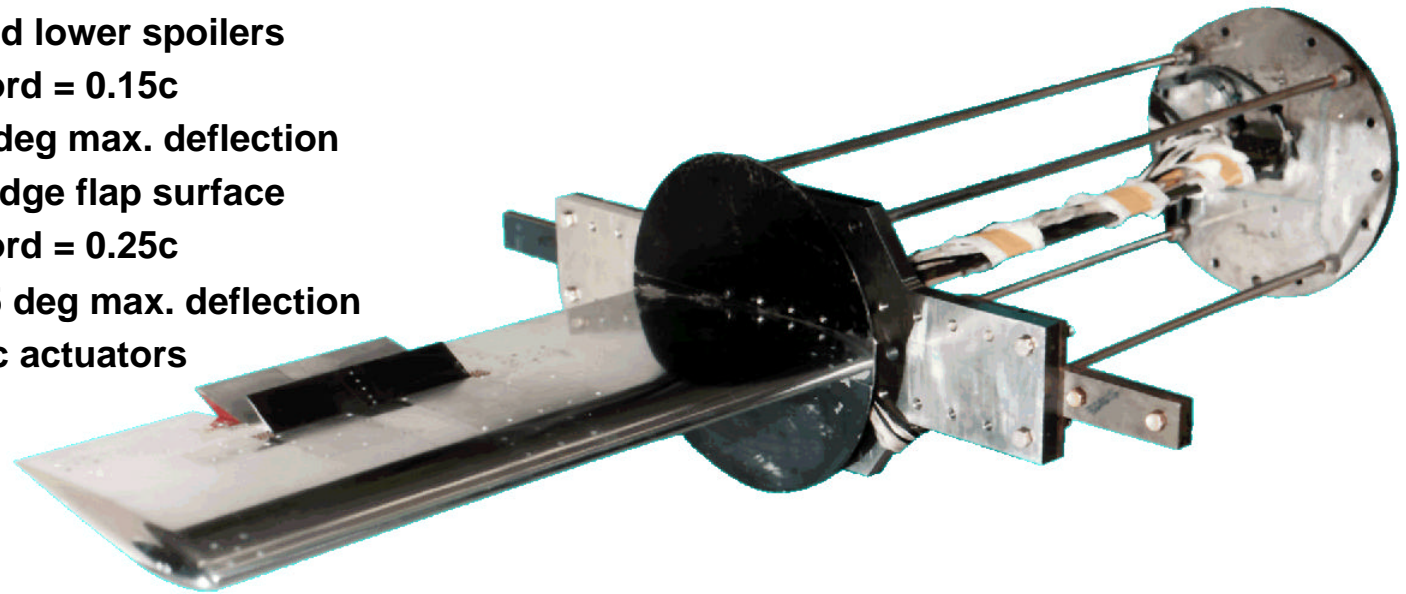
BACT Program Overview

- **Benchmark Aeroelastic Models Program**
 - study physics of aeroelastic phenomena
 - » classical transonic flutter “bucket”
 - » shock induced instabilities
 - » dynamic vortex-structure interaction
 - data to validate steady and unsteady aero codes
 - active control of aeroelastic systems
- **Benchmark Active Control Technology (BACT)**
 - high quality unsteady aero data near flutter
 - active flutter suppression
 - » innovative control concepts - spoilers and multivariable
 - » innovative design methods - H_∞ , μ -synthesis, neural nets
 - evaluate on-line controller performance assessment tool



BACT System Overview

- **Pitch and Plunge Apparatus (PAPA)**
 - 2-DOF : pitch and plunge
 - 5-6 deg max. rotation
 - 1.5 inch max. deflection
- **Wind-Tunnel Model**
 - rigid NACA 0012 airfoil
 - $AR = 2$ ($c = 16$ in., $b = 32$ in.)
- **Control Surfaces**
 - span = $0.3b$, centered at $0.6b$
 - upper and lower spoilers
 - » chord = $0.15c$
 - » 45 deg max. deflection
 - trailing edge flap surface
 - » chord = $0.25c$
 - » ± 15 deg max. deflection
 - hydraulic actuators
- **Instrumentation**
 - 4 accelerometers in corners of wing
 - pitch angle sensors
 - 70 pressure transducers
 - » 58 @ $0.6b$ (incl. control surfaces)
 - » 17 @ $0.4b$
 - add'l transducers on splitter plate
 - accels and strain gauges on PAPA

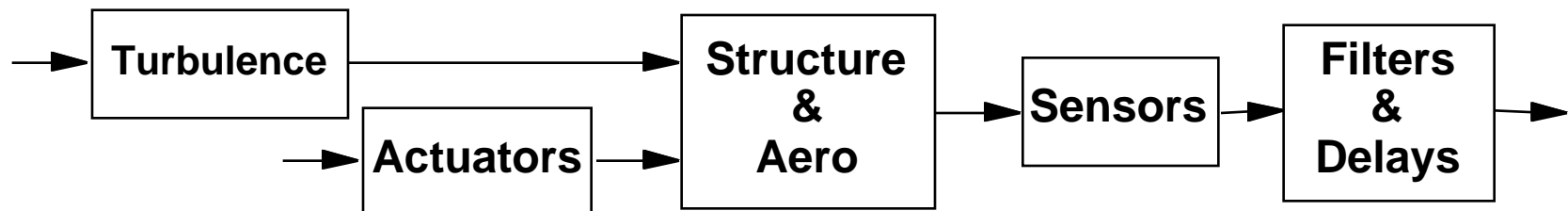


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Modeling for Flutter Suppression

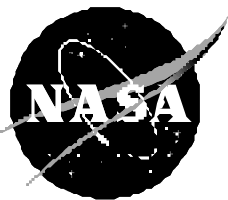
- **Model elements**

- structural dynamics
- steady and unsteady aerodynamics (including control effects)
- turbulence effects
- actuators, sensors, controller effects



- **Special features**

- accurately characterize dynamic response
 - » flutter frequency range
 - » wide range of Mach and dynamic pressure
 - » due to spoilers (not possible with “standard” modeling method)
- characterize effects of key parameter variations
 - » sensitivity analysis
 - » uncertainty models



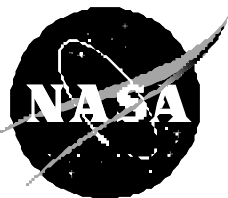
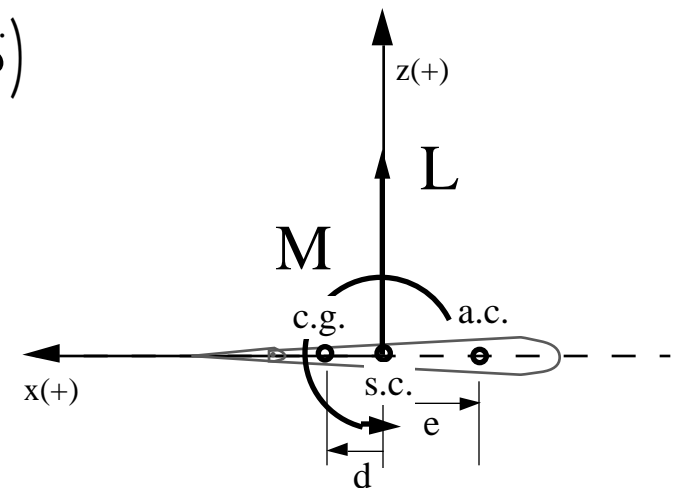
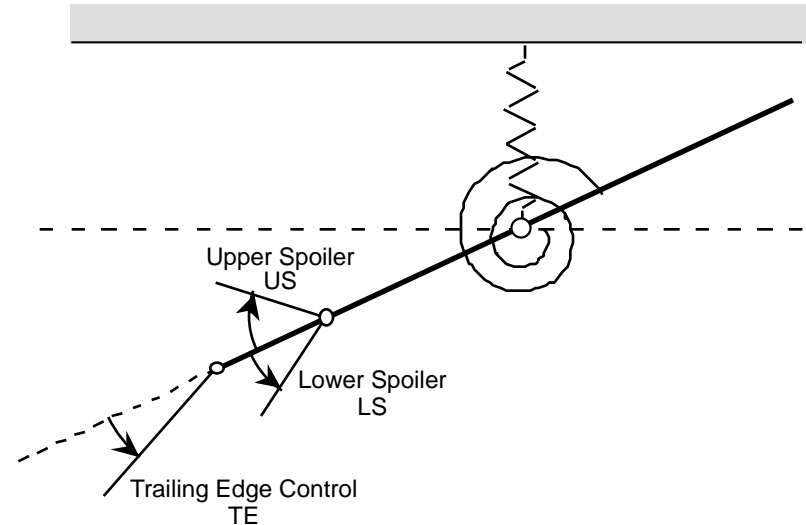
Modeling Approach

- **Idealized structure**
 - 2-DOF : pitch and plunge
 - linear
- **Aerodynamics**
 - linear
 - no lag terms, $\omega c/2U_0 = 0.044$

$$\alpha(t) = \theta_T + \theta(t) + \frac{\dot{h}(t)}{U_0} + \frac{\ell(x)\dot{\theta}(t)}{U_0} - \frac{w_g(t)}{U_0}$$

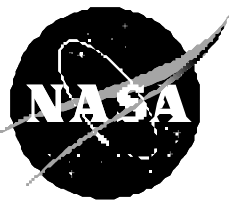
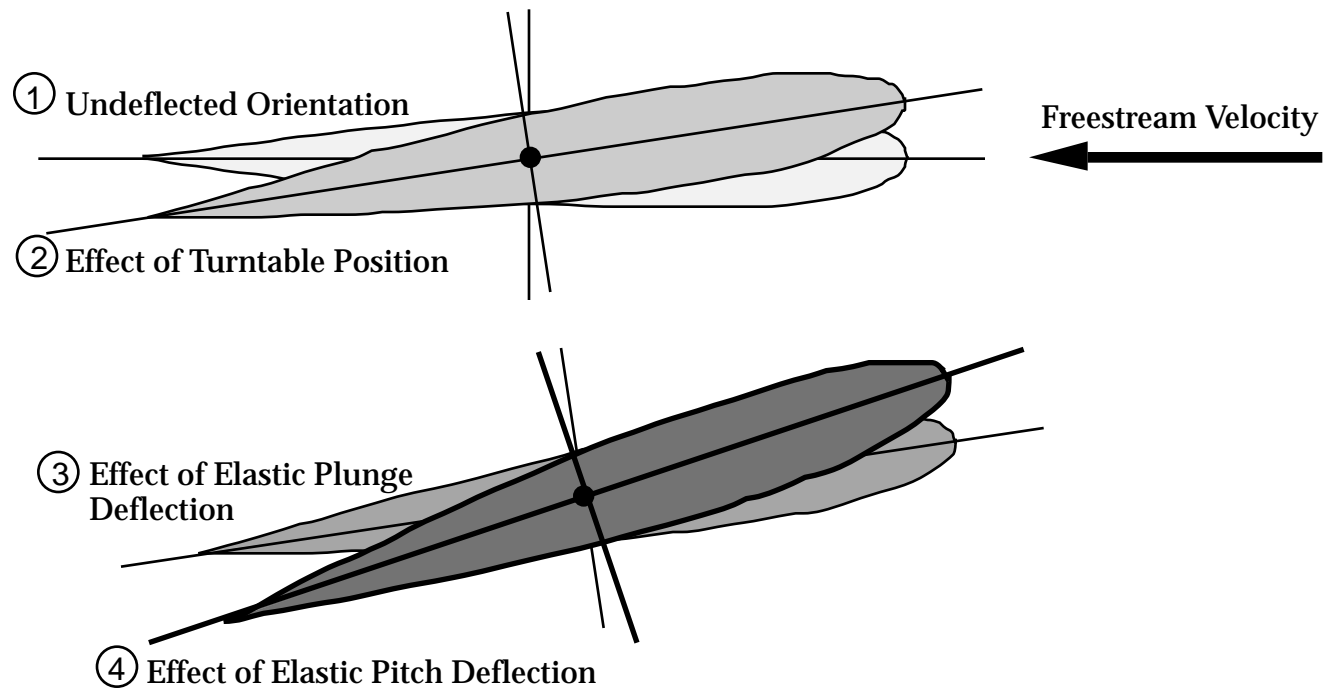
$$L = \bar{q}S C_{L_0} + C_{L_\alpha} \alpha + C_{L_\delta} \delta + \frac{\tau}{2U_0} (C_{L_{\dot{\alpha}}} \dot{\alpha} + C_{L_q} q + C_{L_{\dot{\delta}}} \dot{\delta})$$

- **EOM's**
 - Lagrange's equations
 - Principle of virtual work
 - Experimental data in numerical model



BACT Dynamic Response

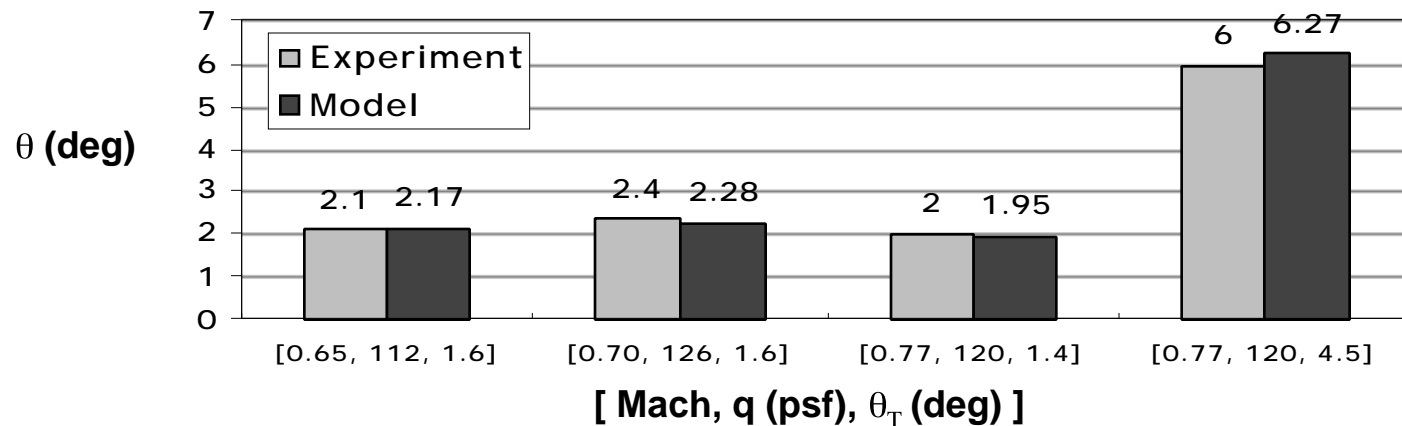
Decomposition of Response



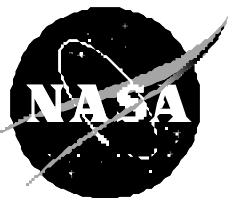
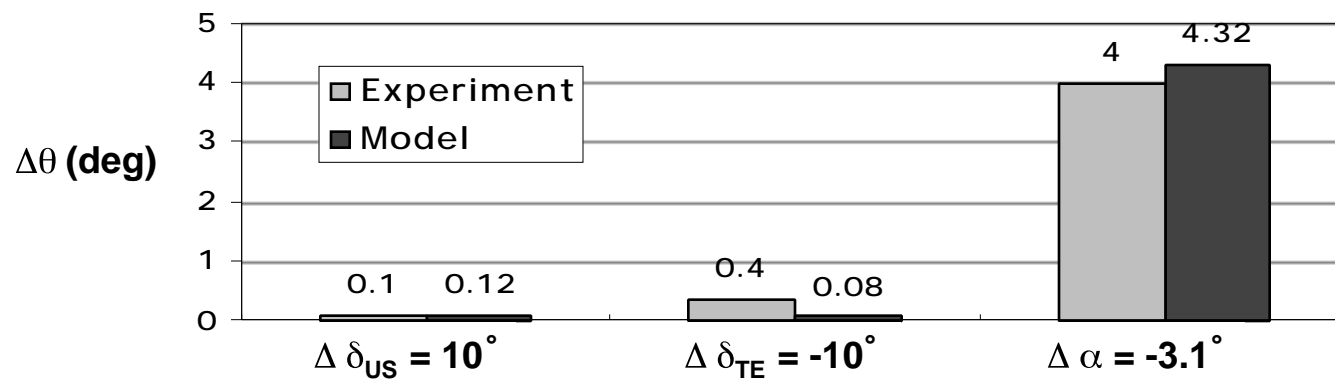
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Model Accuracy - Static Equilibrium

- Equilibrium Pitch Angle

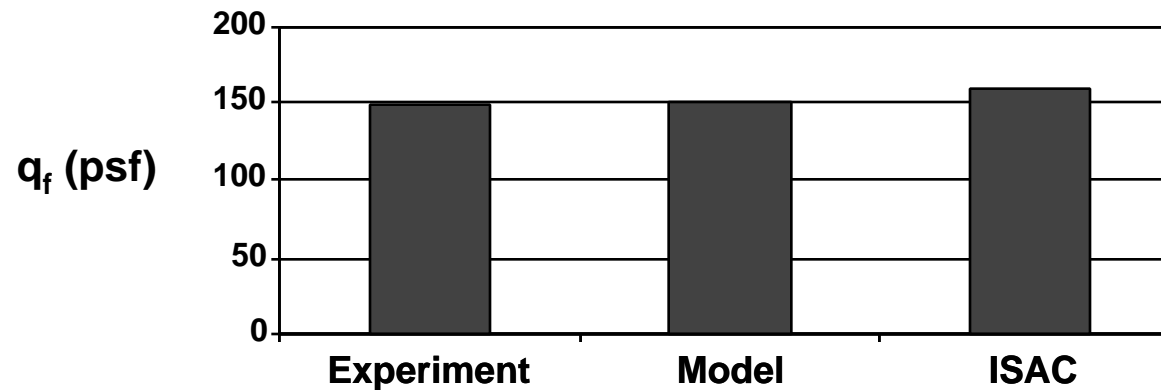


- Pitch Effectiveness

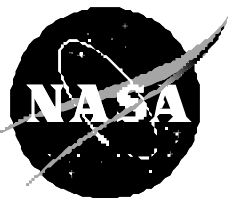
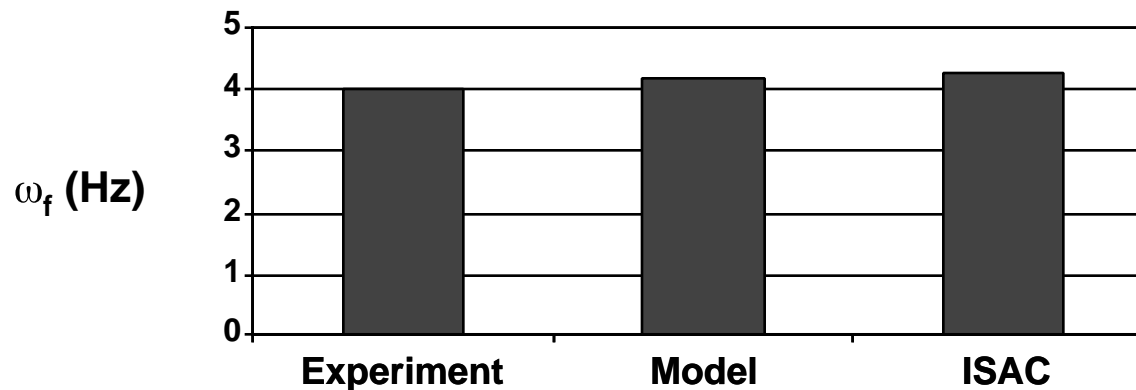


Model Accuracy - Flutter Properties

- Flutter Dynamic Pressure ($M = 0.77$)



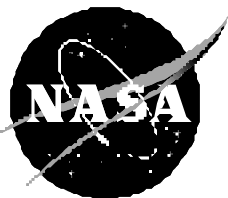
- Flutter Frequency ($M = 0.77$)



Model Accuracy - Disturbance Response

- **Turbulence Model**
 - Dryden form
 - scaled for TDT turbulence levels in air
 - parameterized by airspeed ($U = 100, 200, 300, 400$ fps)
- **RMS Turbulence Response ($U = 400$ fps)**

q_{norm} (psf)	RMS Trailing Edge Inboard Acceleration (g's)		% Error
	Experiment	Model	
$0.75 \cdot q_f$	0.0207	0.0188	-9.2
$0.90 \cdot q_f$	0.0340	0.0350	2.9

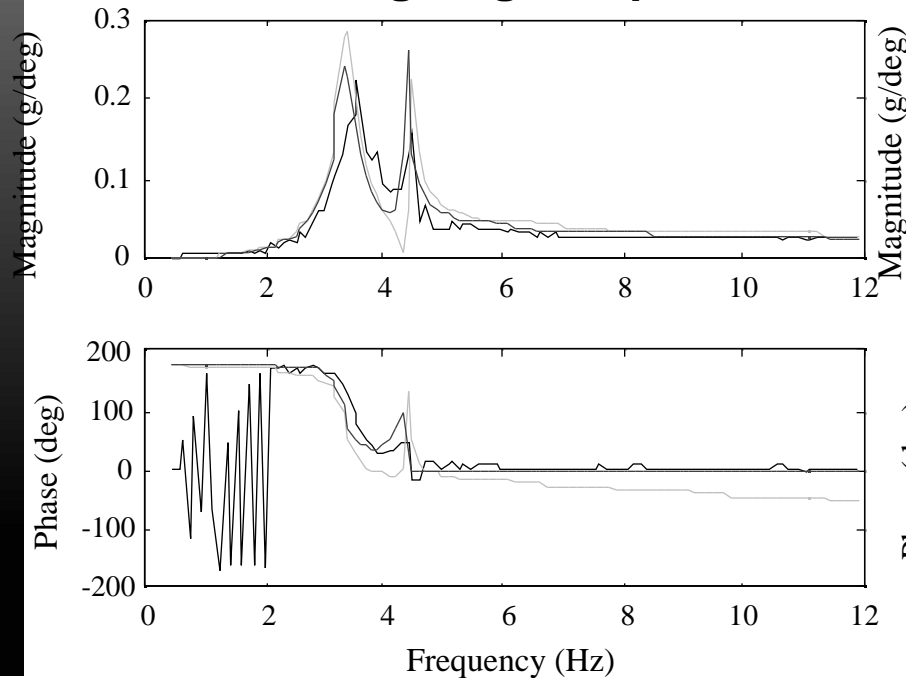


Model Accuracy - Frequency Response

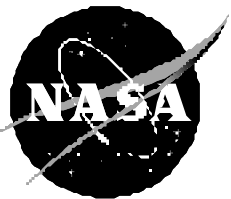
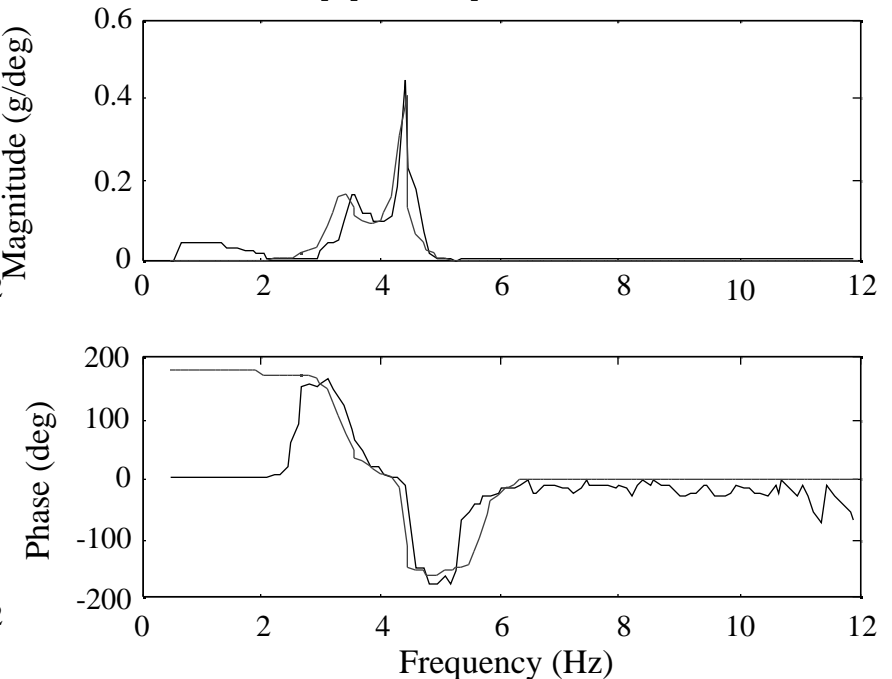
- Subcritical Condition : $M=0.77$, $q=125$ psf
- Trailing edge inboard acceleration (g's)



Trailing Edge Flap



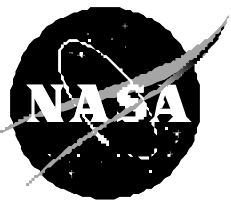
Upper Spoiler



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Concluding Remarks

- **Simple yet complete model for control system design**
 - parametric
 - modular
 - based on most accurate data available
- **Accuracy demonstrated**
 - static equilibrium
 - flutter properties
 - turbulence response
 - frequency response
- **Implemented in Matlab®/Simulink®**
- **Used in design of several control laws**
 - classical
 - H_∞ and μ -synthesis
 - neural nets



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